on the coast Suit Carolina in a stranded conditio, and service of the city in both respects. It is co-operating form of the coast flower and there are conditionally with the quarantine anthorities, and its powers under the prolamation of peril ampty enable is to reach any case. Good floating hospitals are being prepared, and will be equal to every requirement. It is thought that all the cholera poison that has yet reached this use of the aliantic came from Germany, and emigrants will be watched with especial view to prevent contagion from after the interment of a corpse, dead from choiera, by them. It was taken to Illinois by Capital Blakeman, who had been to St. Louis, where the cholera was, and ded of it on his return. It was not seen at Key West until the arrival of the Ajax, in a distressed condition, which had sailed from New Orleans, where the disease was prevailing, and which had the cholera on board at the time.

THE LOWER QUARANTINE.

It was the last week in November, 1848, that it manifested itself at sea on board of two emigrant vessels bound, the one for New York and the other for New Orleans, when they had been out the former sixteen days and the latter twenty-seven days from Havre, which was unaffected at the time of their departure. The circumstances attending the nearly simultaneous appearance of the disease in two vessels traversing the Atlantic, and about a thousand miles apart, are among the mest corrious on record in the history of epidemic cholern. The disease did not extend beyond the limits of the Staten Island Hospital at New York, after the arrival of the infected ship there; but at New Orleans it seems to have spread rapidly, not only in the hospital, but in the city generally, although it did not exist at the time in any other part of the United States. It appeared at Memphis toward the end of December; at St. Louis, in the first week in January, 1849; and at several places in the Upper Mississipp in March; Chicago and other towns situated on the chain of the great lakes were affected in May. It was not till then that New York was visited by the epidemic, notwithstanding the importation of the disease at Staten Island, and the occurrence of several cases in the hospital there six months before. Nearly about the same time Philadelphia and the chief dittee on the seaboard of the United States became affected.

Dr. Bartlett, then Health Officer of this port, writes thus of the advent of the cholera in 1854:—

You will recollect that 1854 was the year of great immigration, the number of vessels arriving in the month of May alone being four hundred and twenty-four. The first cases of cholera were found on the North American, which arrived on the 15th of May, having left Liverpeol, where the cholera then prevailed, on the 14th of April. There had been no sickness until the vessel had been more than two weeks at sea. While crossing the Banks cholera made its appearance. The ship was detained, and the passengers all landed their baggage and clothing, thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, and none were allowed to leave until no new cases had appeared for two days. They were detained about a week.

On the 17th the Progress arrived, having left Liverpool with seven hundred immigrants. Thirty-nine died on the passage and eightly cases were taken from the vessel, and new cases were hourly occurring. The well passengers from this vessel as well as from the Empire were placed in the grounds around what was then called the Hill hospital, and the sick with that disease placed in that building, being about twelve or fifteen rods south of the shanty buildings in which were placed the cases of typhold fever, most of whom were at the time convalencent.

About the same time the ships Charles Hill, the Ply-

About the same time the ships Charles Hill, the Plymouth, the Robert Parker, the G. J. Patten and some
others arrived from Havre, all having a large number of
cases of smallpox of a very malignant type. These
were all placed in the Smallpox Hospital, situated in the
corthwestern angle of the Quarantine grounds, at least
righty roots from the hospital and grounds where the
cick and well from the cholera ships were placed. The
passengers and their effects from these vessels were
subjected to a very thorough process of cleansing and
disinfecting, and allowed to leave for the city. No cases of
holera were subsequently traced to them; but the convalscent patients, in the shanty buildings, who were recovring from typhoid fever, began to die of cholera, and in
ess than one week seven.y-five per cent of the patients
to the Smallpox Hospital died of cholera.

Dr. Marsden reports the following remarkable case of

bas abuilding, being about twelve or fifteen rode south of be shanty wilding; in which were placed the cases of typhold fever, most of whom were at the time convergence of the common of the convergence of the common of the com

anong the poor, and affording that most important requisite, an abundant and constant supply of good water, by means of which they may attain cleanliness; by adopting these measures it cannot be doubted that the public authorities would not only lessen the ravages of the disease among the propie dwelling in the localities thus improved, but also greatly weaken the force of the epidemic over a far wider space. All these things should be done before the pestilence comes, and in the time of its presence it would be further wise to enforce cleanlines and ventilation, even in the interior of houses by a house to house inspection.

ties thus improved, but also greatly weaken the force of the epidemic over a far wider space. All these things should be done before the pestilence comes, and in the time of its presence it would be further wise to enforce cleanliness and ventilation, even in the interior of houses by a house to house inspection.

In this city, the cholera has always and pessed and expended its principal force in neighborhoods that were the centre of fillh and degradation in every form. The first epidemic of cholera in the city of New York made its appearance in the vicinity of Roosevelt and Cherry greets; and nearly at the same time it appeared in Reade, Washington and Doans streets. The Five Foints and the whole region of the Sixth ward were visited by the epidemic with fearful viralence. "Rotton row," in Laurens, between Grand and Broome streets, became another deadly centre of the malady. The vicinity of Corieras' hook, including portions of the present Secents and Thirteenth wards, and another district including portions of what are now the Eleventh and Saventeenth wards, constituted another great contre for the deadly sweep of the cholera. In all these places the local and removable conditions of general insalutrity were abundant.

In the cholera epidemic of 1849 it commenced its ravages at a grand centre of corruption and gross measurbrity in Baxier street, and quickly extended to the crowded shums of the First, Fourth, Fifth and Thurteenth wards. Dr. William P. Buell, the physician of the first victims of the disease:

No. 20 Grange street (now Baxter), lies thirty or forty yards in a southeasterly direction from the Five Fount, price of the first part of the price of the first part of the price of the part women. The entrance to the rear lot is gained by an opening scarcely two feet wide, or more than six teet in height, pierced through the front house. Passing through the aministic of first price to be seen to the first victims of the disease;

No. 20 Grange street (now Baxter), lies thirty or forty yards in a southea

prevail.

The epidemic has earliest, and as if by special election or predisposition, afflicted the persons and classes who dwell in feul air, and who are most negligent and reckless in their diet, who include in excesses and abuses of the appentic, and who generally are most subject to the discusses that arise from bad diet and the neglect of self-

CHOLERA FACTORS.

It has been remarked by an able observer of the epidemies in Europe, "for cholera to be diffused over the earth it must have three factors for its enlitvation:—
"1. A centre of pollution for its cradie.
"2. A ship for its transport.
"3. A number of towns properly prepared for its respite and development."
In other wards checken.

Twenty-three New Cases of Cholera and Two Deaths-Reports of Doctors Swin-burne and Bissell-Names of the New Patients-The .Disease Assuming a

There are at present on board of the hospital ship There are at present on board or the hospitus sup-ninety-seven cases of cholers, being an increase of twenty eight since the last published report. But two deaths had occurred on board the Falcon, and we have the pleasing assurance that the disease is at last taking a milder form. All was progressing finely on board of the England; no sickness among the passengers, and all of them in the best of spirits.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF DR. BISSELL.

OFFICIAL REFORT OF DR. BISSELL.

Dr. Bissell, the Deputy Health Officer, whose illness was reported in yesterday's Herall, we are glad to learn, was much better at the last account, and hopes are entertained of his speedy recovery. He is assisted in his arduous duties by Dr. James Harcourt, Dr. Sprague and Dr. Powell. The following is Dr. Bissell's official report to the Health Officer:—

Dr. Jonn Swinnerns, Health Officer:-

	ave been admitted since in
report in the floating hospita	i from steamship Hinois:-
Name. Age. Maria Keiley18	Name. Ag
Maria Kelley18	Thomas Farren
Wm. Gartz21	Jacob Hohl
Wm. Baker23	Jacob Hentzer
Henry A. Benson 30	
Thomas Ford	Julia Shea
Charles Thompson30	Jane Shea
Benhart Nickerman 22	Barbara Buckman
Catharine Schurtz20	Dorothea Devereaux?
Bridget Hester27	Denmt McGrath
Ann Hester 6	Mary Armswong
Michael Hester 4	Louis Devereaux 8 mo
Mallby McGowan27	
Total	
nt.	TO .

Ellen Degman,
Remaining in hospital April 25, 97.
Three-fourths of all now in hospital are doing well.
D. H. BISSELL, Deputy Health Office

The following report from Dr. Swinburne, the Health Officer, was received by the Board of Health to-day. It also refutes the statement that the patients were inhu

and reap the blasting curses of our neglect, when repentance will not return to us the victims of our indiscretion, and the knowledge of what we might have done
to protect ourselves against the ravages of the disease
will only tend to increase the horrors we may be called
upon to experience therefrom;" and again the whole
subject is discussed by me, and saggestions made in the
Quarantine Commissioners' report of this year, from
page thirty to thirty-seven, inclusive. Any one who
will take the trouble to read these reports cannot be
blind to the fact that the Quarantine Commissioners and
Health Officer have not neglected this Laportant question. JOHN SWINBURNE, Health Officer.

THE NECESSITY FOR A PERMANENT QUARANTINE HOSPITAL.

The wart of a permanent and an efficient quaranting hospital at this port is daily becoming more and more evident. It is obviously certain that unless some semporary buildings or sheds are soon erected upon some we shall have the choiers or some other fear al epidemic the excellent precautionary measures adopted by the diseases beyond the quarantine limits. These buildings may arrive here upon infected vessels, and who may be detained for the purpose of purification, while large and detained for the purpose of purification, while large and well ventilated ships can be used strictly for hospital purposes. The fact every day becomes more patent that the miserable ship now in use as a hospital can never be made to answer the purpose for which it was intended, and is an utter failure in every respect. Accommodating but one hundred patients at the most, it will be seen at a glance that should but one more vessel arrive in our harbor with cholera on board there is no place where the sick could be placed for treatment; neither could the passengers, apparently still retaining their health, be rimoved from the pestitential aconsphere of the infected ship; for the best of all reasons—there being not a ship, shod or house where such persons could be placed during the prescribed time of detontion.

There are at the present time over two thonsand persons detained at the Lower Quarantine who arrived here on infected vessels, and every day some of them are constanted to the hospital ship, where they are made as comfortable as cargametances will permit. The kind of ships most needed, and the ones which would be found to make the purpose of an hospital more than any other, is some each vessel or vessels as the North Carolina and the Vermont. Ether of these vessels could accommodate comtortaily from four to five hundred patients at least, and, besides, powering excellent vestilation and ample room, they are the best vessels now affout that could be adapted to hospital convalencent purposes.

EEURN OF DR. ANDERSON.

Dr. Anderson, who a few days since proceeded to well ventilated ships can be used strictly for hospital

afficial that could be adapted to hospital convalencent purposes.

RETURN OF DR. ANDERSON.

Dr. Anderson, who a few days since proceeded to Washington for the purpose of trying to induce the authorizes there to allow the Quarantine Commissioners the privilege of erecting sheds upon the beach at Sandy Hook, restricted to the city yesterday, having failed to obtain the desired permission.

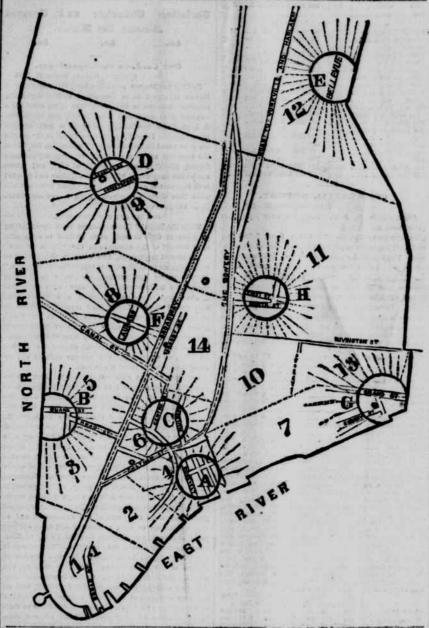
In granting the general government the possession of Sandy Hook, New Jersey applicated in express terms that the ground should be used only for military or other public services. The general government does not consider a quarantine a public purpose, and is strong in the belief that each and every State should provide itself with a quarantine upon its own grounds, and also objects to allowing the commission the use of either the North Carolina or Vermont, upon the principle that every State should provide quarters for its own sick, and not to expect the government to do it for them. They will, however, allow New York the use of two or three smaller vessels, but beyond this nothing can be done for its.

IMPORTANT TO PILOTS...

Dr. Swinburne, the Health officer, informs the pilote of New York that such of them as shall bring infected vessels into this port, that, if they upon boarding such vessels will but confine themselves to the bridge or quarter deck, and not go below, they can escape the penalty of being quarantined. If they fail, to observe these injunctions, the law will be rigidly enforced, and they will be detained at quarantine along with the other persons who may arrive upon such vessels, and will not be allowed to depart from there one day sooner than the other.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

Map Showing the Localities Where the Pestilence First Appeared in 1832.



The above plan of the city has been sketched for the purpose of enabling strangers to perceive the evidences of non-contagion, as well as of local origin, furnished by the prevalence of the epidemic cholera in New York in the summer of 1832:-

parts of the city where the disease suddenly appeared, and in some of them simultaneously. The first cases are reported to have occurred in Cherry street and Roosevelt street, within the circle in the Fourth ward designated on the map by the letter A. But the disease appeared almost simultaneously and with much greater virulence in the Third ward, in Reade, Washington and Duane streets, at the point marked B, which is at least a price in a streight loss from the point first named: and also in the Sixth ward, at the circle marked C, which includes the location called the Five Points. Within a few days after, it appeared in the Ninth ward, within the circle marked D, which is nearly two miles from the seats of its first prevalence, and where the epidemic raged with unwonted violence after it had nearly subsided in almost every other part of the city. at the prison and hospital at Bellevue, marked E_{μ} nearly three miles from the place of its commencement; at Yorkville and Harlem, distant four and eight miles from the city; at Laurens street, in the Eighth ward, marked F on the map; at Corlears Hook, in the Seventh ward, which is designated G; in the Eleventh ward, in the ghborhood of First street, east of the Bowery, where reat number of cases suddenly appeared, within the les marked H; and at the house in Broad street, in First ward, where there were ten fatal cases,

a great number of cases suddenly appeared, within the circle marked H; and at the house in Broad street, in the First ward, where there were ten fatal cases, marked I.

These several points marked by black circles were so many nuclei, and perhaps include all such where the causes of the epidenic were generated, and whence the disease apread itself abroad, as indicated by the dotted circles, diminishing in its force and the frequency of its attack. And with those several sources of the morbid cause in the midst of a dense population it is not surprising that the atmosphere of the whole city should become impregnated with the morbid influence, and these endemice result in a general epidemic.

It cannot be denied that many cases occurring simultaneously at these several locations, were in persons who could have no possible intercourse with each other, and many of them had not recensily been out of their own immediate vicinity. Those who are acquainted with the US Breas are the absolute and abandoned habits of the inhabitants of some of them, or of the proverbial fifth of the streets, as well as the houses, in most of these locations. Where these causes were not obviously present the district was known to be made ground, or some local source of the disease existed either in a large fifthy stable, as at Christopher street, or in neighboring markes, as at Bellevie. Harley, yet wells, williamsburg, Flatensh and

The choicera hospitals are designated on the map by a black spot with a white point in the centre. It has been thought unnecessary to lay down any other streets on the map, tocept those necessary for the object in view. Hence the rest of the city is only described by marking the divisions of the several wards and the prominent thoroughfares.

THE DISTRICTS WHERE THE CHOLERA RAGED IN 1849.



The above map shows the relative and absolute mortality in the eighteen wards of this city from the cholera in 1849. The figures indicate the number of deaths from the disease, and the dates show the appearance of the first case in each ward.

past, but very far from being in as good sanitary condition as they should be, and at the present time are disgraceful. In fact, many of the streets must be entirely repaired before they can be kept clean, and our entire system of sewerage changed and wantly improved before we can give to the city the proper drainage nucessary for health, and which, oring to our peruitar geographical position, can be so easily and efficiently done. The cholers, which has arrived within our berbor and has been so near our shores within a few seeks past, was anchored in the bay and detained there. The city, which was ripe for its recognion, with its filtip streens, the decaying animal and vegetable matter, and with the peculiar condition of citmain, ready to spread its insections influences into an epidemic, has thus been preperved from its revoceme by the ripe of enforcement of

quarantine regulations. A system or plan which has shown such good results is of sufficient importance to demand our most serious attention, if not to command or a sproval. Learning out of discussions, as the present time, the question of its infectious or coutagous catary, which is not as yet settled among the most ectentite observers, are must admit that as all events it is portable, and estylect to quarantine regulations.

At present most of the tenement houses in this city are absolutely units for occupation; and they may be divided into three classes—Frant, those which, by a slight modification and supervisement is ventilation, can be made healthful, and, third, those which by necessarisetien and a limited number of tenants, can be made healthful, and, third, those which by no possibility quoid be made to except by deviation and releasibiling. As they are now they are the swatheless that breed to

phoid and typhus fever, not only destroying the innati-tants within their walls, but becoming the sources of its propagation to other and more respectable parts of the city.

WARREN VELAGE, HAVENGERAW. |
ROCKLAND COUNTY, April 24, 1866. |
In the Herald of last Saturday Dr. Parker is reported to have laid before the Board of Health of your city the startling intelligence that a fatal case of cholera had occurred recently at Haverstraw. In order to allay all occurred recently at Haverstraw. In order to allay all unfounded apprehensions upon a subject which already thrills many minds with fear, as well as to spare our village (now as heretefore one of the healthiest locations on either bank of the Hudson) the unenviable fame of being the first spot vicited by the dreaded pestilence on its apprehended arrival in this country, you are carneastly requested to insert this communication in the next issue of the Hunats.

At a meeting of the Board of Health of the village of Warren, Rockland county, held at Mann's building, on Monday, the 25d mst, the following resolution was passed unanimously—

Resolved, That the medical officer of this Board is hereby instructed to contradict, as untrue in fact and as injurious to the interests of this village, the report that cholers had recently manifested itself fatally in this town.

Whether this be the correct view of the case or not we

Whother this be the correct view of the case or not we massure your readers, at all events, that there is no holera at Haverstraw.

J. H. SULLIVAN,
Physician to the Board of Health.

Disappearance of Cholera from Portour portland (ME.) correspondence.

FORTLAND, April 24, 1866. to the present no more cases of choiera have oc curred besides the two referred to in my last. Out of hese a medical controversy has arisen. The doctor who at tended the cases in question insists that they were clearly Asiatic cholora, while a rival in the profession, who had Boot seen either, declares them to have been merely cases of ship fever. The public is pleased to receive the lat-ter as the correct one, and so a great deal of the excite-ment has died away. For the past few days there have been a number of hypochondrias perfectly prostrated with what they insisted was cholera. With the assur-ance of there being but little danger they have become completely restored to health.

Homeopathic Treatment of Cholera.

Will you allow me to call the attention of your readers to the very strange remarks made by Dr. Parker before inviting the co-operation of homeopathic physicians in the treatment of cholera. I am greatly surprised that he dares offer to the public so bold and blank an insult in view of the great accumulation of facts published so fully in your valuable journal, and also in nearly all of the other journals in regard to the results of the treat-ment of cholera in Great Britain during the past year, prove positively that over eighty per cent of all cases releved and cured were treated homeopathically. I quote his remarks as published in your journal of the 25th:—"He (br. Parker) was not prejudiced towards any class of the medical profession, but did not think there was any merit whatever in homeopathic treatment. He was thoroughly educated on that subject, and knew such to be the case." Now, Mr. Editor, notwithstanding Dr. Parker may be as grossly ignorant of the results of homeopathic treatment of cholera as he professes, but you and your readers know to the contrary, and we are greatly surprised that a man of the intelligence he had been supposed to have could be so terribly ignorant of the truths that have been published and commented upon so fally by yourself and other leading editors the results of homeopathic treatment eisewhere as well as in Great Britain, and that he should presume at this cridial period to attempt before the Board of H aith to so greesly malead the public and insult their inthingence in reference to the developments in favor of homeopathic treatment of cholera as to suppose that he can be wrap the closk of ancient bigotry and ignorance arouse free public that no one will dispute his authority. Anse etc. Mr. Editor for the sake of the public good and in each of a numerous class of intelligent government.

A Cure for Cholera. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. The following receipt is, in my opinion, of great im-

ortance to your citizens at the present time. The feder-ing is the

Three drachus of spirits of camphor.

Thirty drops of oil of peppermint. Mix and take a aspoonful in a glass of weak brandy and water for diar

attacked, and inform the medical man of what has been taken.
The above is the whole of the recipe and results given with it.
In addition I would remark that the external application of rubbing the body well with brandy having mistard in it shouid not be emitted in an attack of cholers.

As a precautionary or preventive measure it has been observed that cholers does not visit the vicinity of sniphur mines, and, as has been some years ago published to put a teaspoonful of powdered sulphur; intwe of which is not publicated by the loot and thus taken into the blood tends to prevent the blood from assuming the change intends to prevent the blood from assuming the change in-cident to cholera. The suiphur should not be taken in-wardly, as that affects the etomach. This suiphur is not a remedy, it is only a preventive. The feet should be kept dry out of doors, to avoid taking cold when coling the sulphur.

WM. WHEKLER HUBBELL.

Poolhardy or Careless. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, April 26, 1866. Coming this morning from Long Branch on the steamer Josephine, I was surprised to see the same pass Several ladies on the deck of the Josephine were so hightened as to run down stairs. By publishing this fact in your very valuable paper it might be a warning to the officers of the boat to pass at least at a reason-able distance from infected steamers.

Food for the Sick. Five Points House or Industry, | 155 Worth street. As the poor in sickness, many of them, have not the requisite facilities for the proper preparations of food, we would thank you to state in your columns that it is our intention to keep on hand, at all times, beef ten and Indian or outmeal gruel, to be supplied to the sick poor

Bad Water on Shipboard. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. I am surprised that no one of the many passengers that

have lately arrived on shops and stemmers from Liverpool has given you any trainin why the distribute and subsec-

THE BURDELL MURDER.

Revival of the Case by an Alleged Burglar-He Claims to Have Known All About the Tragedy when It Occurred-He States That Mrs. Conningham Offered Him Twenty-five Thousand Dollars to Kill Dr. Burdell, &c.

Borrow, April 26, 1866. The Newburyport Herald publishes a statement of Charles H. Golden, in jail there on charges of burglary. in which he claims to here been very intimate with Mrs. Conningham and her family, and to have known all about the projected murder of Dr. Burdell in Bond street, New York, several years ago. He says, among five thousand dellars and her daughter Augusta in mar she (Mrs. Cunningham) would got one hundred thousand theater, returned with her to Bond street, and slept in that the murter had been committed. The confession

Dustardly Outrage in Kentucky.

Crecenter, April 26, 1866.
About eight o'clock int night a party of seven or at Crittenden, Ky., twenty seven miles from Covington. Upon being refused they fired revolvers into the interior hemitation, "New York," though the course of his vessel of the revolve was not laid for that purt. The crew of the achieves was other performers. Several of the audience were also uncountly large for a merchant reser, and a terputa-

THE FENIANS.

THEIR FORCES GATHERING AT OGDENSBURG.

The Sweeny Faction Meditating Something.

KILLIAN'S FORCES ABANDONING EASTPORT.

The Canadians Growing Sick of War and Its Expenses.

&c.

The De Soto at Eastport—The Feniums Leaving for Partland, OUR EASTPORT DESPATCH. EASTFORT, Me., April 26, 1866.

The steamer De Soto, the flagship of the Easter ron, arrived here to-day.

General B. Doran Killian and a number of other

Fenjans are in town this morning. Some artillery arrived to-day from Treat's Island, and is being stored in French & Son's store-houses.

Three hundred Fenians left here to-day, homeward bound, finding that there was no chance to get back the arms which were seized by the United States authorities; and as it was never intended to put the whole force of among the Fenians. They held private meetings among themselves, and rowed they would never return without a fight; but when it was shown to them by their leaders here that there was not the faintest hope of making even a successful raid upon their schooner during her detention, the majority became able fiasco; ridiculous, did it not bring with it so man sad consequences. Hundreds of fine young fellows teft. their homes, threw up their situations, gave up every-thing, to join, heart and soul, in this movement, and it was truly a melancholy sight to see them leave by the

The majority are utterly ruined, not knowing where to go after they arrived at their destination, the funds not being sufficient to do more than to pay their pas-sages back again. Theyperied bitterly, like children on

boat to-day.

The Fenians Gathering in Force at Og-densburg, N. Y.—The Canadians Mur-muring at the Expense of Maintaining the Volunteer Army.

OUR MONTREAL DESPATCH.

MONTHEAL, April 26, 1866. The examination of the Cornwall prisoners will, doubt-Grand Trunk Railway manager, will probably the witnesses. The prisoners cannot now be finally tried before the fall term.

The recent action of the American government for the

manner about the expenses being incurred in keeping the volunteers in the field. This dissatisfaction is is increased by a rumor which is now being circulated that the Canadian government, instead of having a mil-lion surplus at its disposal, will find itself at the end of

The Fenians are said to be congregating at Ogdens burg in strong force. A gentleman who paid a visit there has returned with definate information that ararriving from the Sweeny headquarters.

Release of the Fenian Prisoners at St. Andrews.

Catain, No., April 26, 1866. The two Fenian prisoners were released here the thorities declined to proscente. All is quiet here.

THE FALL OF NEW ORLEANS.

Passage of the Forts Below New Or-N. H .- Reunion of Distinguished Naval

PORTSHOUTH, N. H., April 24, 1866. forms Bailey, commandant of the naval station at Ports the navy and marine corps assembled at the residence of Commodors Bailey to night, for the purpose of cele-brating the recurrence of the fourth anniversary of the which were said, previous to the 24th of April, 1962, to be impregnable. Owing to the distance to be traversed and the state of the weather, the invitations, with one or two exceptions, were limited to the officers of the naval stations at Boston and Portsmooth, who participated in New Orleans to the Union forces.

assembled, and after prayer by Chaplain G. D. Henderson, Commodore Bailey read a letter of apology from Vice Admiral Parragut, in which that gallant officer said that although creministances over which he had no con-trol prevented him from attending the celebration in communications regretting that the exigencies of the ance were read, and then the queste not down to a

communications regreting that the engineers of the service precluded the possibility of the writers' sitered, ance were read, and then the gueste out down to a compitions disture. The vands were of the ment tempting description, and ample justice was done them by "all hands." The health of Admiral Farragast was nest proposed and drank with much enthousaem. A variety of other touchts were proposed and respected to with much change and respected to with much change and the description of the despect interest to parties interested in the history of an eavy during the greatest redesition which the world has ever witnessed.

Several hours were spent in recheaving the accuses which tempered so besed the Union fixed during the few dars preceding the capitalisis of New Orleans, and a number of original deconcents of south importance and great unserest were variablest, throwing numb light upon this, the groatest usual schlerwinest of the age. The mount of listery would here have been qualified to learn in a short period many interesting facts conclusing the and invalidates injury to our cause. Commodors has promising and carain to result in the destruction of our facts and invalidates injury to our cause. Commodors has been and invalidates injury to our cause. Commodors has been and invalidates injury to our cause. Commodors has been and invalidates injury to our cause. Commodors has been and invalidates injury to our cause. Commodors has been and invalidates injury to our cause. Commodors has been and invalidates in pressit in the destruction of our facts and invalidates for present our the resulting facts in a new commond of the reading firtuin of the attacking first Laving for his flagship the gustom Cayling, and at the quarantine station captured the familiary cannel of the capture of the reading and a varior of the frame. Our the same of the first on passes of the new forces of the reading division of the attacking first far on record for over revery winders before the largy vended with the superior of the reading Young, of the receiving they vandesis, Hentsanat Con-Jones, Marine corps; Lembanous French, Benton Fendal, Marine corps; Chief Engitter Williams Chaplain Henderson, Paymonier Giner, Chief Encis Roberts, Canonel McCorrob, Unified states Topograph, Engineers; Colemat McKernzet, United States Topograph Engineers; Colemat McKernzet, United States Topograph Hot. Clemant March, Nr. Balley, Touther of the Coun-Gove, Mr. Faeld, of New York; and coveral others.

Photnams, April 26, 1866.
Captain Rose, of the brig Suntand, from Melanzas, reperts that in letitude 37, longitude 15, he was chaned by a schooner carrying the English dag, which, overhaulmy him, ran under his stern and ascertained his name. The suprain of the schooner then hauled down his Eng. On being asked his destruction he replied, after some heartaften, "New York," though the course of his veneral